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APR 14 1978

Item 858-8-9

PiEx 710: FBIS-SSA-78-61

FBIS-SSA-78-61
Wednesday
29 March 1978
Vol VIII No 61

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DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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ETHIOPIA

SOMALI SOLDIERS KILLED IN MOPPING-UP OPERATION

LD281956Y Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1700 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] In a mopping-up operation carried out during the week in Sidamo to completely rout Somali soldiers hiding after the defeat of the Somali invading forces at the hands of the regular and militia forces of revolutionary Ethiopia, more than 10 of the hiding Somali soldiers were liquidated.

The administrative office of the Gidewo District disclosed that the regular and militia forces of revolutionary Ethiopia destroyed hideouts of the Somali bandits and liberated the Bale Subdistrict in the Sidamo administrative region. The administrative office of the Gidewo District also stated that the mopping-up operation to eradicate the remnants of the Mogadiscio government's soldiers has continued.

Meanwhile, a leading bandit called Yusuf Abdi, who had been collaborating with the reactionary soldiers of Mogadiscio, was captured by members of farmers' associations and security forces. Yusuf Abdi has been operating in different areas of the Hararge administrative region, betraying the motherland.

DROUGHT RELIEF SENT TO FARMERS IN WALLO REGION

LD281506Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The office of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission [RRC] has just disclosed that some half a million farmers were severely affected by drought and crop (failure) in the Wallo Region last year, and that the commission distributed 76,704 quintals of wheat, over 16,000 bags and tin cans, as well as various enriched foods over the last 6 months.

A spokesman from the RRC in Dessie said natural disasters have been worsened by soil erosion, desiccation and increasing population pressure, more particularly in the provinces of (Werihmenu), (Wadia Delanta), Lasta and Wag, where relief supplies are being rushed before the rainy season sets in. It said the commission has deployed 18 lorries for this purpose. The RRC spokesman said every household is being allotted for 25 kgs of foodstuff compared to 12 kgs in the past.

ADDIS STADIUM TO BE CHANGED INTO 'REVOLUTIONARY ARENA'

LD281502Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Ergete Medebew, chairman of the Higher One urban dwellers association of Addis Ababa, has pledged that his association will take the initiative to change the Addis Ababa stadium, which at present is such a field of anarchists and right roaders, into a revolutionary arena where socialism thrives and discipline be observed.

Addressing a full capacity audience in the Addis Ababa stadium attending the (closure) ceremony on Sunday of the grand festival organized by Higher One (urban dwellers' association) in response to the call of the motherland, Comrade Ergete said that the stadium is decorated with advertisements of imperialist goods and not with revolutionary banners or slogans.

He added that Higher One will take the initiative and adorn the entire stadium complex with posters and banners with burning issues of the day unless pertinent authorities do so.

THREE 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' KILLED IN SHOA

LD281454Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1130 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Three leading bandits who had been committing counterrevolutionary acts in Jeldu Subdistrict, Jibat and Mecha District, Shoa, were liquidated on 27 March by workers, farmers, men in uniform and government employees.

KENYA

FOREIGN MINISTER WAIYAKI RECEIVES AMBASSADOR YOUNG

LD282242Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The American ambassador to the UN, Mr Andrew Young, said in Nairobi today that America is interested in the development of Africa rather than in its destruction. Briefing Kenya's minister for foreign affairs, Dr Munyua Waiyaki, on the situation in southern Africa, Mr Young said that it was because of this American policy that it was taking a greater interest and playing an important role in African affairs.

Mr Young has just ended talks with various African leaders in Lusaka and Dar es Salaam, where he met the five frontline presidents and the leaders of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front, Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe.

Dr Waiyaki thanked the American envoy for calling on him.

During their 60-minute talk, Dr Waiyaki and Mr Young discussed relations between Kenya and her neighbors, and the relationship between Kenya and the U.S. Their meeting was attended by the American ambassador to Kenya, Dr Le Melle; the permanent secretary to the minister of foreign affairs in Kenya, Mr Nicholas Nganga; and other officials from the American Embassy and Kenya's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Earlier, Dr Waiyaki had met the Nigerian Ambassador to the UN Leslie Harriman, who is the chairman of the UN Committee Against Apartheid.

Mr Harriman briefed him on the last special meeting of the committee held in Lusaka, Zambia. Mr Harriman had told Dr Waiyaki that the committee values immensely the role played by President Kenyatta during his early struggle for the liberation of Africa. He added that President Kenyatta's contribution to the pan-African movements have not been forgotten, and that was why the committee looked forward to seeing Mzee Kenyatta's contribution to the struggle in southern Africa during this year, which the UN has declared as the International Anti-Apartheid Year.

The two further discussed the forthcoming meetings of the UN and the role Kenya is expected to play in them in view of her history.

Present at the talks was the Nigerian high commissioner to Kenya, Mr Oyelakin, and officials from Kenya's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Later on Dr Waiyaki also received American Congressman Mr Charles Diggs, who briefed Dr Waiyaki on congressional matters relating to Kenya, as well as the role the American Congress is playing with regard to the situation in southern Africa.

TANZANIA

YOUNG ENDS VISIT TO TANZANIA, LEAVES FOR KENYA

LD281508Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Arusha--The U.S. ambassador to the UN, Mr Andrew Young, has called on Americans working in the country to cooperate fully with the government authorities in implementing various economic projects in the country. Mr Young made the appeal last night when he met the staff of the Arusha-based East African regional center of the U.S. Agency for International Development at Mount Meru Hotel. The talks, which were held in camera, are believed to have covered a wide range of subjects, including the ambassador's recent mission to east and southern Africa. Mr Young left Arusha by road for Nairobi this morning.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER FAILS TO ARRIVE AT DAR ES SALAAM

PA291241Y Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 29 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Dar es Salaam, March 29 (AFP)--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca who was expected here today from Madagascar failed to arrive.

It was not immediately known why he did not arrive as scheduled. Airline sources said that "about eight VIP's" booked on the Antananarivo-Dar es Salaam flight had not checked in.

Dar es Salaam Provides Itinerary

LD291252Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The Cuban foreign minister, Ndugu Isidoro Peoli, is expected to arrive in Dar es Salaam this afternoon for a 3-day official visit to Tanzania. At the Dar es Salaam International Airport, Ndugu Peoli will be met by his counterpart, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa. The two ministers will hold official talks later today and in the evening Ndugu Mkapa will host a dinner in honor of his guest.

Tomorrow, the Cuban minister will fly to Musoma to visit the artificial insemination center at Butiama established with Cuban assistance. Later in the day he will fly to Arusha, where he is scheduled to see game and meet Cuban doctors working there.

Ndugu Peoli will return to Dar es Salaam on Friday afternoon and will call on President Nyerere.

The minister, who has so far visited Ethiopia and Madagascar, is expected to visit Mozambique after ending his visit to Tanzania.

UGANDA

COMPENSATION TO BRITISH NATIONALS FOR PROPERTY OFFERED

LD282348Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] President Amin has reassured the British Government that Uganda still intends and is ready to pay compensation to the British nationals for the property they left in Uganda.

Dr Amin, who was speaking to Sir Michael Blundell, a Kenyan of British origin, who is the former owner of Uganda Breweries, at Cape Town View. [sentence as heard] The president said that the Uganda Government has honored all her international obligations which the former and the present government had.

The government paid compensation to the nationals of the United States, India and to the stateless Asians in cash.

He said that arrangements to pay British citizens had been finalized, but the British Government decided to close down the British High Commission in Uganda, and Uganda's High Commission in London was closed, based on the wrong information by the exiles who have no interest in Uganda.

If there are no diplomatic ties between the two countries, there is nobody whom the Uganda Government can contact on the issue. Dr Amin reiterated that he is not against the British.

The discussions between the president and Sir Michael Blundell started at Lutembe Beach and continued while they were on a boat to Paradise Beach and ended in Cape Town View where they were joined by the minister of finance, Brig Moses Ali, and of power and industry, Brigadier Sabuni. Maj Bob Astles also attended the meeting.

Their discussions touched on a number of issues concerning ways in which Uganda's development and image overseas can be improved and how foreign investors can be encouraged to invest in Uganda.

Sir Blundell said he was very impressed by changes in Uganda.

President Amin informed Sir Blundell that he is welcome to give technical advice to Uganda Breweries.

Sir Blundell, who settled in Kenya 53 years ago, was a prominent white man who insisted on majority rule in Kenya. He was attacked bitterly by fellow Europeans, both in England and in Nairobi. Later he was made Kenyan Minister of Agriculture and did much to build up modern farming in Kenya. He is the chairman of the East African Breweries, and a member of the banking institution.

On arrival at Paradise Beach, President Amin and his guest were conducted on a tour of the island by the assistant superintendent of prisons, Mr (Isiko).

CHAD

LIBYAN-SUDANESE-CHADIAN COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER MEETING

LD282222Y Tripoli JANA in English 1816 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Tripoli, March 28, JANA--Following conclusion of meetings of the Special Committee for National Reconciliation in Chad, which were held in Sabha and in Benghazi, a joint communique was issued today which reads as follows:

"In implementation of Sabha declaration as issued by the summit meeting, and signed by:

Col. Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution,

Hussein Kountche, president of the Niger,

Felix Malloum, chairman of the Higher Military Council of Chad and,

Abu al-Qasim Ibrahim, first vice president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan,

For endorsement of the noble efforts and realization of the lofty objectives of national reconciliation in Chad, and,

Out of the belief in the ability of Africans to solve their problems independently,

The committee held meeting in Sabha and in Benghazi during the period from 12 to 18 Rabi Thani 1398 A.H. corresponding to 21 to 27 March 1978, under the chairmanship of Mr. 'Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, first vice president of Democratic Republic of Sudan and head of the Sudani delegation, and with the membership of:

Major Moumouni Djermakoye, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Niger, and head of the Niger delegation, Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Purayki, foreign secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and head of the Jamahiriyah delegation, and,

Col. Djime Mamari, vice president of the Higher Military Council of Chad and head of Chadian delegation,

Foukoni Wadai, chairman of the National Liberation Front of Chad and head of the front's delegation.

It has been agreed as follows:

First: The Higher Military Council and the temporary Government of the Republic of Chad recognize the National Liberation Front of Chad.

Second: The two parties agree to cease-fire and to sustain same as from the date of signature hereof. The military commission shall follow up firm observation of the cease-fire as from 10th April 1978.

Third: The two parties resolve stoppage of all information campaigns and diversion of all information media for the success and dedication of national reconciliation.

Fourth: The two parties have agreed on the freedom of travel within the Republic of Chad.

Fifth: The Government of Chad and the united FROLINAT undertake to offer all facilities to the military commission entrusted with observation of presence of any foreign forces or bases.

Sixth: The Democratic Republic of Sudan, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, and the Republic of Niger warrant implementation of this agreement and observation of its provisions.

The chairman of the conference,

Mr. Muhammad 'Abu al-Qasim Ibranim shall make the necessary arrangements to put this communique into effect and shall advise the administrative secretary of the organisation of African unity thereof.

Seventh: The conference has agreed to hold the next meeting in Tripoli on 7th June 1978 to review the progress of the national reconciliation realized.

Eighth: This agreement shall become effective as from 18 Rabi Thani 1398 A.H. corresponding to 27 March 1978.

Issued in the city of Benghazi on 18 Rabi Thani 1398 A.H. corresponding to 27th March 1978 in six copies in Arabic, English and French languages all versions being equally binding.

Signed for the Democratic Republic of the Sudan: 'Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, first vice president. For Niger: Major Moumouni Djermakoye, minister of foreign affairs. For the Republic of Chad: Col. Djime Mamari, vice president of the Higher Military Council. For the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah: Dr. 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, foreign secretary. For the National Liberation Front of Chad: Foukuni Wadai, chairman of the front.

IVORY COAST

PAPER HAILS TRIPARTITE MONROVIA AGREEMENT

PA242357Y Paris AFP in French 1447 GMT 24 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Abidjan, 24 Mar (AFP)--"The reconciliation achieved in Monrovia between Guinea and the Ivory Coast on the one hand and Guinea and Senegal on the other is not only good in itself but, above all, is also an important contribution to development and progress in the West African subregion," FRATERNITE-HEBDO, official organ of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast (PDCI)--the only party--writes today.

The weekly, whose political editor is Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny, believes that from now on bilateral cooperation between the three countries "will develop naturally" and that, within the true meaning of reconciliation, it can be expected that "regional cooperation projects will be reactivated" particularly concerning the course of the Senegal and Gambia rivers and the fight against drought in the Sahelian countries.

UPPER VOLTA

LAMIZANA RECEIVES BACKING IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

PA281641Y Paris AFP in English 1615 GMT 28 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Ouagadougou, Upper Volta, Mar 28 (AFP)--Veteran Upper Volta politician Joseph Conombo announced today he will back military ruler Sangoule Lamizana's candidacy in presidential elections scheduled for May 28.

A formal announcement by General Lamizana that he will stand in the poll [as received] was expected to be made in the near future.

Mr Conombo said he had stood down because of a split in the landlocked West African country's largest party, the Voltan Democratic Union (UDV), and because Gen Lamizana was the only person capable of saving the country from chaos and anarchy.

Sources close to the UDV meanwhile said that another of its leaders, former Prime Minister Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, was also preparing to announce his backing for Gen Lamizana's candidacy.

Mr Ouedraogo was awaiting the decision of the UDV Political Bureau which was given the task of selecting a candidate by the party congress last month. It was rivalry between Ouedraogo and his namesake, former National Assembly speaker Joseph Ouedraogo that caused the failure of Gen Lamizana's first attempt to return the country to civilian rule in 1973. He has ruled the country since 1966.

It was believed here that if Mr Gerard Ouedraogo decided not to stand, Gen Lamizana would easily win the elections, since traditional chiefs were also about to announce backing for the head of state.

Meanwhile the small Voltan Progressive Union (UPV) today announced the candidacy of its leader, Joseph Ki-Zerbo. Professor Ki-Zerbo, an educationalist and intellectual, told a press conference he would campaign under the banner of national unity for democracy, progress and social justice.

ANGOLA

CUBAN, OTHER FORCES AID ANGOLAN ASSAULT ON UNITA

LD282258Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement of Angola says Angolan Government forces backed by strong contingents of Cuban, Nigerian, Congolese and SWAPO troops have launched a major assault on UNITA forces and sympathizers in southern Angola. The attacking forces are said to be under the command of a Soviet and a Cuban general. In an interview with Radio RSA, an UNITA official in Paris, Mr John Kakumba, said five Russian MIG jet fighters, three (?Fiat) fighters and about 10 helicopters were providing aerial support for the attackers. The pilots were from Nigeria and the Congo Republic.

Mr Kakumba said UNITA forces were resisting the attack, which had already caused a high casualty toll among the civilian population in the Cuando Cubango Province of southern Angola. Most of these casualties has been the result of napalm bomb attacks.

LOPO DO NASCIMENTO RECEIVES YUGOSLAV DEFENSE MINISTER

LD282040Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1712 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, March 28 (TANJUG)--Angolan Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento last night received a Yugoslav People's Army delegation headed by General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Prime Minister do Nascimento expressed the Angolan Government's [word indistinct] further advancement in the traditional good relations between the armed forces of Yugoslavia and Angola.

This subject was discussed also during a meeting between Gen. Ljubicic and his host, Angolan Minister of National Defense Teles Carreira. The present talks, like those held in Belgrade last autumn, confirmed coexistence of close and friendly relations of the armed forces of the two countries and their interest in and possibilities for further advancement of these relations in the interest of their security. Gen. Ljubicic and Teles Carreira, with their aides, have established the fact that the good Yugoslav-Angolan relations established during the Angolan people's liberation war constitute a powerful basis for their further development and advancement.

Ljubicic Ends Visit

LD282050Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, March 28, (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav People's Army delegation headed by General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic ended its three-day official visit to Angola.

Minister of National Defense and member of the MPLA Party of Labor Politburo Teles Carreira and other ranking Angolan military and political representatives were at Luanda airport to bid farewell to the delegation.

BOTSWANA

FOREIGN MINISTER TO MEET CARTER IN LAGOS

PA290036Y Paris AFP in English 0030 GMT 29 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Gaborone, Botswana, March 28 (AFP)--Botswana Foreign Minister Archie Mogwe will fly to Lagos on Thursday for talks with U.S. President Jimmy Carter on southern Africa, informed sources said here.

The sources said Mr Mogwe would meet President Carter as a representative of the five so-called frontline African states--Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia--that border on white-ruled southern Africa.

Mr Mogwe recently returned from a tour of the frontline countries, which he said today were still pressing the United States and Britain to clarify their attitude on Rhodesia.

"What we do know is that British Foreign Secretary David Owen has declared the present interim regime as illegal as the previous one," he added.

MALAWI

BANDA DESCRIBES NEW METHOD OF PARLIAMENTARY SELECTION

LD281246Y Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Excerpt] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has announced that in the forthcoming general elections there will be polling to elect members from the candidates he will approve. The life president was speaking today in Zomba when he closed the budget session of parliament. He explained that in the past people in a constituency were required to recommend not less than three people and not more than five people from among which the life president chose one to be a member of parliament for that constituency. The life president said in the forthcoming elections people from a constituency would choose three to five people who then stand in the elections. He said although all the three or five recommended candidates will be members of the Malawi Congress Party. People will go to the polls to choose themselves one person out of the three or five. His excellency emphasized that there is no guaranteed seat for any of the present members of parliament, and that all seats will have to be contested.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO REPORTS RHODESIAN ARMED CONVOY ROUTE

LD282308Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The illegal terrorist Rhodesian regime was introduced another armed convoy, this time north of Salisbury, on the road between Karoi and Kariba. The step will also include the road from (Makuti) to (Kariba).

The area came under ZIPA [Zimbabwe People's Army] military operational zone a few months ago and some victories in that area have already been announced by ZANLA--the military wing of ZANU--a component of the Patriotic Front.

The Zimbabwean movements (?within) the region (?were) rallied behind the patriotic armed struggle long back in 1972 and 1973, when the first major military offensive was launched from Zambia through the liberated zones of Mozambique. All of them are still dedicated to the total liberation of Zimbabwe despite the long break in contact between (?some) liberation forces that occurred soon after the introduction of the 1974 joint exercise.

RHODESIA

SALISBURY REPORTS 'MAJOR ONSLAUGHT BY ZANLA TERRORISTS'

LD290634Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] Terrorists belonging to the two external factions are being hunted down by security forces in the eastern border area. A report by Inter-African News Agency [IANA] says the search-and-destroy operation follows one of the largest ever terrorist attacks. It is also described as the first major onslaught by Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army [ZANLA] terrorists since the signing of the settlement agreement on 3d of this month. The gang is understood to have entered Rhodesia just over a week ago across the Burma Valley. The terrorists are believed to include several high-ranking field commanders and freshly trained terrorist units. During one contact large amounts of weapons and ammunition were seized, including Russian-made recoilless rifles, anti-personnel mines and ammunition. In follow-up operations Rhodesian aircraft attacked terrorist positions in the thrasher [as heard] operational area. Ground forces and paratroops are continuing the search for remnants of the gang.

Since the beginning of last week combined operations headquarters has reported the killing of 59 terrorists, including 8 whose deaths were reported yesterday.

Massive Guerrilla Infiltration Denied

PA291332Y Paris AFP in English 1258 GMT 29 Mar 78 PA

[Text] London, Mar 29 (AFP)--Rhodesian security forces killed 50 guerrillas in the latest black nationalist guerrilla offensive in the country and "neutralised" [words indistinct] according to reports from Salisbury here today.

A spokesman for the Salisbury government said that Rhodesian forces were now engaged in a "routine mopping up operation."

He added that the attack, started about a week ago from Mozambique, was "no greater than in the past." The spokesman said security forces had seized "large quantities of arms and ammunition" in their raid against the guerrilla's training camp.

Meanwhile, in Salisbury the Military High Command today denied that a massive guerrilla infiltration had taken place across the southeastern border with Mozambique.

A combined operations headquarters spokesman said reports about the infiltration were "exaggerated and have no substance in fact."

The true facts were that a Rhodesian forces patrol had surprised "a number of guerrillas" in a base camp south of the border city of Umoali. Large quantities of arms and ammunition were seized, together with leaflets urging Rhodesian blacks to reject the internal agreement signed on March 3 by Premier Ian Smith and three moderate black nationalist leaders.

The number of insurgents contacted this time was no greater than on previous occasions when guerrilla groups had been sighted and destroyed, the spokesman said.

"Routine follow-up operations are in progress," the spokesman said.

Reports reaching here from the eastern border indicate that the guerrilla group initially sighted had collected in one spot because rain-swollen rivers stopped it penetrating farther.

Eastern border reports say the insurgents were waiting for the waters to subside when they were attacked by Rhodesian troops, supported by jet strike aircraft.

The spokesman would not say how many guerrillas were originally contacted at the camp, but it was clear that the Rhodesian forces' attacked scattered the insurgents into the thick bush, making the task of finding them difficult.

Official confirmation that the guerrillas were carrying leaflets condemning the Salisbury agreement [words indistinct] here as an indication that the Zimbabwe National Liberation Army [ZANLA] guerrillas based in Mozambique and loyal to Patriotic Front coleader Robert Mugabe, were starting a campaign to wreck the internal accord.

WASHINGTON STATEMENT ON INTERNAL SETTLEMENT CALLED ABSURD

LD291032Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 29 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr P.K. Van der Byl, has commented on the American State Department assertion that the Salisbury agreement is illegal. In a statement, the minister said the Washington claim is staggering in its absurdity, and added that it means in effect that no settlement can ever be reached with Rhodesia. Mr Van der Byl said he is bound to ask why the Kissinger agreement was not regarded as illegal. He added that he would remind the sanctimonious hierarchy at the State Department that the illegal colonies of America would never have attained independence without the necessary arrangements being made with the British Government of the day.

VIII. 29 Mar 78

E 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

BLACK EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS GET SECURITY PROTECTION

LD291042Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] African members of the British South African police have been assigned to guard the three black leaders on the Executive Council. The three leaders, Bishop Muzorewa, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and Senator Chief Chirau had previously used private bodyguards. A police spokesman said that all members of the Executive Council are entitled to the same security facilities.

SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG SUSPECTS SWAPO BEHIND KAPUPO KILLING

LD281818Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] It has not yet been proved that SWAPO was responsible for the assassination of the leader of the Hereros in South-West Africa, Chief Clemens Kapupo, but strong indications are there, and at the same time opinion, both within and outside the territory, ranges from definite suspicion that SWAPO was involved to taking this theory for granted. Members of the Herero Council of Chiefs blame SWAPO outright. In a statement issued in Windhoek they say every sign clearly shows that SWAPO was responsible for this act.

Further reaction in another obvious reference to SWAPO came from the leader of the Basters in South-West Africa, Dr (?Ben) Africa, who said the time had come for the people of the territory to take strong actions against what he called those people who see violence as the only means of solving our problems (?there).

The South African foreign minister, Mr R.F. Botha, made an apparent reference to SWAPO's military attack plan, details of which were revealed several weeks ago, when he pointed out last night that the big five Western powers had been warned that the terrorist war would be intensified in South-West Africa. The SWAPO attack plan, contained in the minutes of a meeting held in Angola on 4 January gave specific instructions for the elimination of prominent puppets and one of the two names quoted in the document as an example was that of Chief Kapupo.

Furthermore, yesterday's murder weapon was a Russian-made 9mm parabellum Tokarev, the same type of weapon as that used to assassinate the Ovambo minister of health, Mr Toivo Shiyagaya, 6 weeks ago.

Even Britain has taken for granted that SWAPO was responsible for the Kapupo assassination. British political quarters have expressed the fear that the tragedy could sabotage the South-West Africa negotiations between South Africa and the big five Western powers, a clear indication that they believe SWAPO might have ruined any chance of a compromise with South Africa through the medium of the Western powers.

But why this overall consensus on SWAPO's guilt? Because SWAPO has made it perfectly clear that its revolutionary standpoint on South-West Africa to fight to seize power and not for majority rule is cut and dried. SWAPO leader, Sam Nujoma, has confirmed this. The SWAPO blueprint for intensification of the terrorist war, the murder of political leaders in the territory and the destruction of bridges and various other installations bears further testimony to the organization's revolutionary aims.

And the SWAPO method has been (heavily) underlined by their long record of indiscriminate killing, assassination, intimidation, terror and abduction. The assassination of Chief Clemens Kapuuo has a natural home in this brutal record of horror.

SWAPO President Denies Implication

LD281346Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1300 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] In Lusaka, Zambia the president of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, has denied that his movement was responsible for the assassination [of Clemens Kapuuo]. At the same time, though, he said, and these were his words, collaborators and puppets of the enemy--presumably a reference to South Africa--cannot escape being punished.

SENATOR GOLDWATER ADDRESSES S. AFRICAN STUDENTS

LD282350Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Senator Barry Goldwater of the United States says the five Western Security Council members have missed a great opportunity in refusing to recognize the settlement proposals in South-West Africa and in Rhodesia. Speaking to students at the Rand Afrikaans University of Johannesburg, in which the territory's 11 ethnic groups had been brought together to hammer out a constitution, as one of the major political accomplishments of the century, Senator Goldwater said the Western powers, especially the United States, should support these experiments in democracy instead of backing the terrorist forces which were hellbent on destroying them. He also said that it was because of America's attitude of appeasement towards Russia that she was prepared to forego her friends both in the East and the West. The United States, he said, should have come to the aid of South Africa and the other states which had opposed the takeover of Angola by communist supporters.

ZAMBIA

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR YOUNG

LD281252Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] Foreign affairs minister, Dr Siteke Mwale, today said unless something drastic was done immediately on Rhodesia, Zambia will find herself facing a very serious situation. He said Zambia was concerned with a prolonged situation which could have been taken care of a long time ago by the British by removing the illegal regime, the root cause of the problem. Speaking in his office where United States ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, called on him, Dr Mwale said Zambia would like the United States to be more involved as she still believed that the Anglo-American proposals were a basis of negotiations for a Rhodesian settlement. Dr Mwale told Mr Young that during the last 14 years there has been silence from the 6 million people inside Zimbabwe. Only the leadership has been talking. But the masses will react. There will be much bloodshed.

In reply Ambassador Young told Dr Mwale that the United States will need a lot of cooperation between the Western and Eastern countries to bring about majority rule in Zimbabwe and Namibia. He said it was for the five frontline states, the five Western countries and the United Nations to demonstrate that it is still possible to bring about majority rule to southern Africa.

Meanwhile the American ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Andrew Young, said today that the United States Government would seriously [word indistinct] a request for defensive weapons to Zambia and other frontline states for defending their countries against rebel troops. He told the ZANU reporter that if the frontline countries-- Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Botswana--requested for defensive weapons, America would be ready to consider the request. Mr Young, who is in Zambia to attend the UN Council for Namibia extraordinary plenary session at Mulungushi Hall, said in an interview that the American Government was ready to help developed [as heard] countries overcome all their economic and social problems. Mr Young said the American Government has set aside 33 million kwacha this year in the southern Africa requirements program to help Zambia overcome her economic problems.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA HOSTS DINNER FOR U.S. CONGRESSMEN

LD281258Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] President Kaunda has said that United States policy on southern Africa is a puzzle to the African Continent. Speaking at a State House dinner in honor of the visiting United States congressmen, Mr Charles Diggs and Mr Stephen Solarz, Dr Kaunda said the pronouncement by the American Government in support of the struggling masses in southern Africa was a jumble of confusion. Dr Kaunda said while supporting the oppressors, the American people also say they are friends of the African oppressed people. He said he could not understand why the United States Government cannot remove a small and insignificant person like rebel leader Ian Smith, and fascist Premier John Vorster if they defeated a poor leader like Hitler.

The president warned again that unless the American people check their attitude to the racial conflict in southern Africa they may see their investments go up in flames. President Kaunda said even the most diehard capitalist must accept that investments in Rhodesia will be safe only if they supported majority rule to avoid a bloody racial conflict in southern Africa, otherwise they may be supporting the wrong side. Dr Kaunda said this is a moment of decision for the people of America whether they want to see peace or racial war on this part of the continent. He said when the black people take over the reins of power in Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa, they will not push the whites into the sea because that would be racialism in reverse. He reassured the two congressmen from America that the fighting masses in southern Africa are righting an evil system.

In reply, Congressman Diggs said he agreed with the United States envoy to the United Nations that the next few weeks will seriously affect the political course in southern Africa for the next 10 years. Congressman Solarz told President Kaunda that the American Government was seriously pursuing the course which would bring an end to the racial rule in southern Africa to avoid a bloody racial war. He said America will fight hard to bring a transition period to its meaningful purpose and end the conflict and strife.

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